tuity of progress.

1,271.4

2.8317

In other respects, and in the other D.

ment, offices pretty equally distributed. But, remember, under almost every Ad

istration since 1829, the Northern men hol

office have generally been abetting, or acc

Freedom.

1810

1820

1830

1850

1840 - -

cing in, a Pro-Slavery Policy-in other wo

members of the Party of Slavery, not that

A stranger would naturally infer that a

tion which has monopolized so dispropo a share of power in the legislative, judi executive departments of the Federal

ment, must be greatly superior in pop

intelligence, and wealth. He will be sr

to learn that precisely the reverse is the

The white populations of what are called non-slaveholding and slaveholding States

- 1.900.376

- 3,653,219

5,030,377

6,874,772

- 9,561,176

We need not take from the Compendium

the Census (from which we extract these

ures) tables showing the vast superiority of

non-slaveholding States in wealth and ge

But, we have used the term, "Southern n

and Slaveholders." The Northern men wh

have filled offices in the General Government

have been taken indiscriminately from

lasses agricultural, mechanical, manufac

ing, mercantile-and from all professions-the

representing the opinions and interests of all the People of the free States. But, not so with

Southern men. In nearly all cases, they have

belonged to one class, represented the view,

the policy, the interest, of one class, and that

People. They have been slaveholders, and the class to which they have belonged, numbered,

n 1850, according to the Census, 347,000

Now, suppose that each one of these stand for

six white persons—relations and dependents—us have the Federal Government controlled in all

its departments by a class numbering, all tole

2,082,000, or one third of the whole white pop

not embracing the majority of the South

as follows, at the periods marked:

- - - 2,601,509

- - - 13,330,650

intelligence. Everybody knows it.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DISUNION PARTY OF THE SOUTH. THE RESOURCES AND PREPARATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer It is a notorious fact that the best cannon for field as well as naval use, furnished to the Government, are from the foundries of Virginia, and that of late the Federal Government's orders to the Tredegar Works of Richmond for cannon are larger than the establishment can supply. It is a well-known fact to every memher of Congress but Burlingame, that a larger number of the recently ordered naval steamers have been contracted for in Virginia, to be built in Virginia ship-yards and shops, than in any other single State in the Union, not excepting New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts Besides these private armories, cannon found eries, and ship-yards of Virginia, to say nothing of other Southern States, our tract of Blue Ridge country abounds in the best lead, the mines of which are furnished with shot-towers and moulds in full complement, while the country is dotted over at convenient intervals with powder-mills that manufacture that superior quality which only our Western rillemen and sharp-shooters

The Black Republicans are as little aware of the superiority of the South over the North in their military resources and establishments as in any other respects to which we have adverted. Take Virginia alone, for instance. Do they know that she has an arsenal and armory of her own—established in the good old State sov-ereignty era of 1798 and 1799, from which she can equip 130,000 troops at ten days' notice? Do they know that she has the nucleus of a standing army at her capital, consisting of a standing public guard of a hundred men, in regula pay by the State, and a volunteer force in Richmond larger in proportion to population than any city in the Union—besides two large companies of young guards of the age and spirit of those conscripts of France with which Napoleon won his best laurels? Do they know that Virginia has had a Mili-

tary Institute in operation at State expense for eighteen years, whereat 130 cadets have been instructed in the practical sciences, pyrotech nics, and military tactics, every year, which 400 of the flower of Virginia youth have been graduated, the most of whom receive their education at State expense, upon the condition of teaching within the Commonwealth for two years after graduation? The fruit of this system is visible in sub-military schools in every quarter of the State, under the instruction of these Lexington graduates, with an aggregate of pupils daily instructed in military drill, of at st 500. We have made no allusion to the volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artilery regiments of the State, superior in numbers and military drill, we dare say, to the volunteer corps of any State in the Confederacy. Besides this personnel and materiel of war,

the State possesses between 100 and 150 field pieces of cannon, exclusive of her quota from the Federal Government, 100 at least of which are six-pounders, in careful preservation in her armory at Richmond, and ready for use at any moment. Add to this abundant provision of war muniments, the fcuits of a certain seizure of Fortress Monroe, with its well-stored arsenals, as well as the Federal armory at Harper's Feron the first occurrence of hostilities with the North, and her military preparations would be very far from contemptible. The skill of her people with the rifle and in horsemanship is proverbial, and we speak the words of calm reflection when we say, in no spirit of beastful-ness, that if the North should undertake to invade the South, by throwing open her ports to free trde with foreign nations, and refuse to allow Federal duties to be collected in her waters, Virginia could alone drive back their

To make h complete, Gov. Wise has very properly and paiotically ordered the whole militia establishment of Virginia to be thoroughly organizeda militia such as that which defeated Ferguson at King's Mountain, which drove Cornwallis back discomfited from the Dan river and Guilford, which carried an aggressive war a thousand shoot of which in the ranks of the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments, under Jackson, overthrew

#### ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS BY THE WATCH.

From the Irish Citizen, (New York )

RICHMOND, VA., October 22, 1856. DEAR SIR: I assure you that it would give me more pleasure than it could afford my friends in New York, to go to your city and ad dress the Democracy upon the issues of the But my official duties compel me to decline speaking anywhere which will require a day's absence. Besides, I am now laboring under a severe cold and cough, which, for the present, would prevent my speaking at all, and I don't know when my lungs will be in a state to allow me to address a large mass, such as usually col-lects in your mammoth metropolis of trade. I have fought the good fight in the field which

fell to my part of the action, and I trust in God that, by the example of the Virginia Democracy, ever faithful, never defeated, the parties of country will be purified, and the country itself will be saved. Pennsylvania and Indiana have come gloriously into line. Will not New York resume the sceptre of Empire, and use it to save, and not to destroy? Will she "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn?" Will she be like the fool in the mob of Hogarth, who in his frenzy forgot that he was sawing between himself and the post? Will she not see that i the "sign" falls, she must fall with it? That if the Union of these States falls, the fall of New York will be the greatest of all the States? I tell you that Virginia has armories for more than one hundred thousand men in twenty-four hours by the watch; and I tell you that she has men enough to take arms rather than be subjugated to Black Republicanism! I tell you, that if mere forms are depended upon to subdue her, and to destroy her civil and religious rights. her State equality and sovereignty, and her Fedher bright way through them! I tell you that the first flash of resistance will make an irresistable Revolution, and the first law of Revolution is to break all bonds which bind to oppression! I tell you, that whatever be the result of this election, we must have peace in earnest or war in earnest!

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE. John Griffin, Esq.

# THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY UNDER THE BAN.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Nov. 12 Among the satisfactory circumstanes of Buchanan's election, we reckon the fact that he succeeds without the support of New York. The politicans of the "Emp re State" have not thought it possible that the operations of Government could continue without their assistance. The conceit is taken out of them, that a President can be elected against their

Pierce was embarrassed by the squabbles of the New York politicians; and that early complication has been the cause of all his subseincumbent upon him to do anything for New up." York. If there be within the State (as undoubtedly there is) anything of public virtue and stood in the beginning of his Administration-

cency and decorum in the pursuit of spoils.

MR. BUCHANAN MUST BE SOUTHERN, DEFI-ANT, AND UP TO THE OSTEND MANIFESTO.

From the New Orleans Delta, Nov. 11, When the admission of Kansas into the Jnion comes to be acted on, the South will earn the manner in which the late contest was conducted. She will find, we fear, that nonextension of Slavery was the middle ground on which the majority of Mr. Buchanan's support ers at the North agreed to stand. She find that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring Kansas into this Union as a slave State. She will find that the day Mr. Buchanan signs a bill to that effect, if ever passed, his party will be dead and buried at the North. There is but one offset to this condition of

things, and that is to make the South so strong in her material progress, in her domestic reforms, in her social convictions, in her political attitude, as to keep the North in check by the only arguments which remain to be used against Free Soil-fear and interest. If Mr. Buchanan rely upon old exploded expedients for success; if he devote himself to a laborious do-nothing policy, converting the foreign department especially into an immense circun tion office, he will signally fail, and find his Administration at the end of four years sunk lower than did ever plummet sound. The country, too, will be in a state of fermenting stagnation, growing weaker and sicklier daily from repression of energy and healthy expansiveness, and stained all over with political and social plague spots more hideous than now. But if Mr. Buchanan turn his back on those expedients, if he refuse to abdicate his mission as a President of the United States at this juncture, and direct the energies of the Government where the Ostend letter-the best document he ever signed—points, to wit, to-wards the tropies, towards Cuba. Nicaragus, and Mexico, he will succeed. He will stand where Pierce did in 1853, only on a little broader ground and under a more defined the most mysterious recess of the circumlocution office, and cower like a schoolboy before ferule of some second Marcy. He owes his election to the vote of the South, and to the defiant attitude of resistance which she was beginning to assume. He should bear that fact well in mind. He will be a traitor, and insensible to every manly feeling of gratitude, if he forget it, and disregard the obligations it im-plies. Then let him live up to the letter and spirit of the Ostend letter; let him look to our iterests in Cuba, which, by right of geography and of political necessity, should be ours; him fortify Walker in Nicaragua, and forestall Spanish and French designs upon Mexico; let him place the great Tehuantepec route beyond the hazard of being lost to us, by securing the grant of a strip of territory across that Isthmus; let him do these things, and we can laugh to corn the subtle policy of Seward, the rhetorial raving of Sumner, and the blatant menaces

of their followers. Not alone in the South would he find approval for such a course. The acquisition of slave territory, by conquest or annexation, would find nearly as many supporters, avowed or silent, in Boston, New, York and Philadelphia as in New Orleans. There would be a howl from the Abolitionists and free negroes, of course. But the great issues such a policy would bring up would confront us face to face with England and France. The opposition would be borne down by that national spirit which always sways the national heart when conronted with other nations. The acquisition of Cuba, in defiance of England and France, would not split the Union-it would strengthen it. The regeneration of Central America, by Walker, in alliance with the United States. would lead to the gradual emancipation of the West Indies from the infamous free-negroism established by the enemies of American Repub-

#### THE CABINET MUST BE THE EXPONENT OF THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

" Doth not the Ox know its Owner

But how are heterogeneous materials to be moulded into a homogeneous whole? How are oil and water to be mixed? How is harthe British invaders at New Orleans, and closed | mony to come out of uncompromising diversi-Such a thing is impossible. Pierce attempted the miracle, and, not being superhuman, failed; and if Mr. Buchanan try he same miraculous feat, he too will miserably fail. Give us no more patch-work adminwith a separate color for every political section and fraction and subdivision that entered into the support of the Democratic ticket. Because John Van Buren mashed his hat for Mr. Buchanan, the candidate, to be on the winning side, is it any reason why Free-Soilism should have a seat at Mr. Buchanan, the President's

The issue will be before the incoming Presi dent, and he must meet it. His Cabinet can not be harmonious and efficient, if it have hostile elements in it. His policy must be either, what the South desires it to be-the development of the Ostend programme in respect to Cuba and Central America, and the assertion of the right of the South to extend her institu tions and her territory, and grow her growth without stint or restriction-or it must be the opposite. There is no middle ground for any thing but a wretched, disgusting, ruinous, rol ten, do-nothingism. The South elected Mr. Buchanan. Will he not appreciate the fact? Will he be grateful? Will he forget whence he derived his power, and where he must lool

### to be sustained? The future must answer. NOT TO BE GULLED.

From the Charleston Mercury, November 18. We are blamed because we do not recognise the election of Mr. Buchanan as a signal of peace between the North and the South. Perhaps a part of our fault is, that we cannot com prehend the force of the following "grateful and inspiring chorus:"

"Huzza! huzza! we'll all prove true, To Buck and Breck, and the Union too." We like the men who are celebrated in those relodious lines, as well as the author himself but we do not believe that they have any power of establishing and preserving a peaceable union between the North and the South. Nor do we believe that it is for the interest of the South, nor even of the North, to continue a connection celebrated during the last twenty years only for continuous and embittered con-troversy, always growing more bitter and more nopeless of pacification-tainting all legislation, either with rank sectionalism, or with the bargaining of venal politicians to exchange one sectional interest against another.

Let any man take the whole series of Presi dential elections, from the beginning to the present, and say whether the election of Mr. Buchanan is a proof that the sentiment of Unionism, of deference to the rights and opin-ions of all sections of the Confederacy, has triumphed in this result. Mr. Buchanan has received the vote of four Northern States and the leader. To succeed in his arduous enter fourteen Southern States. Of the former, two (Illinois and New Jersey) cast large majorities in favor of Free Soil Governors on the very day of the Presidential election. In one of the rewill, perhaps they may not betray so much of arrogance and importunity in their clamor for the four—his native State—had he a majority of all the votes cast, and this consisted of but 705 votes, out of an aggregate of 400,295.

And the South is called upon to rest satisfied with this result, and reproached for not holding quent trouble and disappointment. \* \* \*

Fortune is more propitious to Mr. Buchanan.

New York did nothing for him; and it is not

as Mr. Micawber says, "till something turns For our part, we see nothing that can turn

up, under this perpetual preaching of Unionism political wisdom which he would enlist in the service of the country, he may select the man, in contempt of the claims of the politicians. \* an avowedly hostile country. For, socially and in their discussion of political matters they are low them: elves a latitude which is limited only by their own ideas of consistency and duty.

But they are conducted with very remarkable But Mr. Buchanan must have it under practically, the North is separated from us. stood in the beginning of his Administration—
perhaps it would be well to proclaim is in his
Inaugural Address—that he recognises no sort

They are not only hostile to us in their ideas, but they perpetually entertain the determination of dominating over us; of legislating for the exigencies of party, they of obligation to the politicians of New York - us upon our most intimate social concerns; in

pensation of patronage, may reduce even the politicians of New York to something like prevalence of Union and constitutional principrevalence of Union and constitutional princi-ples, and as a pledge that the conditions of the Confederacy are hereafter to be faithfully ful-filled. We think we have a reasonable quantity of credulity, but we have not enough to swallow

Messrs. Rayner, Botts, and Other Leaders of the Opposition in the South, to be Briven Out, and the South Compelled to Become a Unit.

From the Charleston Mercury.
WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO? The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has the following pungent reference to the part that some politicians have taken in the recent Abolin movements at the North:

"What will the South do?-Our Southern friends in Virginia and North Carolina are aware that John Minor Botts and Kenneth Rayner electioneered, to the utmost extent of their influence, in favor of the Fremont fusion ticket in Pennsylvania, knowing that the only candidate to be benefited by that infamous bar gain, was the sectional candidate of the Abolionists. We have some little curiosity to asertain what the South will do with her own

We repeat the question: What will the South What will Virginia, what will North Carolina, do with these men who have been hon ored and trusted by their States, and with talents that might be valuable to the public service, who have turned their faces against the South, and have exhausted it in giving aid and comfort to her enemies? What will the South do with that small, but active and restless body of men, within her own limits, who, in the spirit of self-seeking, and with an inordinate love of public notoriety, are perpetually opposing themselves to every movement toward Southern union, and are perpetually crying out, "Trea-son, treason," as the minions of King George shouted at Patrick Henry in the Virginia House of Burgesses, whenever honest voices and honest hearts are roused in defence of the safety and constitutional rights of their country? Who are the real traitors? Those who are indigpledge, but it is to be hoped that he will not bury the platform on which he was elected in that wrong is right, and attempt to delude us nant at suffering wrong, or those who insist with sophistries that do not even deceive them-

We lay no great stress upon the conduct of Messrs. Botts and Rayner. They have, both of them, much talent, but it has been perverted, throughout their political career, to the single purpose of selfish advancement. They are what is called in North Carolina, " peart men;" quick of apprehension of things immediately before them, bright in discussion, indefatigable in ambition, and unscrupulous as to the means of gratifying it. But both of them, in the game of overreaching it, have ended by overreaching themselves. They have been found out, and we believe have been pretty efectually disposed of by the people of Virginia and North Carolina.

But they represent a class, small, but active and mischievous, throughout the Southern States; a class, whose whole force is employed, under the pretext of love for the Union, in de-riding, belittling, and distracting every effort of the Southern people to make a united, con-sistent, and therefore irresistible effort to defend their rights, their institutions, and their permanent safety. They live and have their being by sowing the seed of discord and distrust. Just to the extent that people believe them, they doubt themselves. Their office is to make every men believe that his neighbor will, in the moment of peril, betray him. That our power is inadequate to self-protection.

That we must cling to the very feet of a hostile people, and kiss the latchets of the shoes that are ready to spurn us, in order to our self-protection. In short, these men teach us the perpetual lesson, that, in order to be safe, we must be base. We repeat the question, "What will the South do with them?

ADVISING CAUTION AND PRUDENCE AT FIRST, THE MORE EFFECTUALLY TO GAIN feverish, exhausting excite

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION. The Charleston Mercury and New Orleans

Delta. Not at all discouraged by their recent repu the retainers of Fremont are busily engaged in constructing a basis of party organization, for the campaign of 1860. The plan is, to rally the Black Republican forces upon a platform of sufficient compass to embrace every opponent of Slavery and every enemy of the South, and then to begin a systematic, incessant, and unscrupulous warfare upon the next Administration. Unless, at the end of his term, Mr Buchanan's Administration can command the popular support, a Black Republican succession will be the inevitable consequence. There will be no other party to inherit the dead man's ef-

The blunders of the Democracy, then, are to be the advantages of Black Republicanism. What a lesson of caution and circumspection does this fact inculcate upon every person who is in any sort responsible for the policy of the party! With what obstacles and embarrassments does it threaten the incoming Adminis-

The Democratic and Black Republican parties are nearly balanced in respect of power. f important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its preparations for another battle. In the next contest, circumstances must be

aced in a very critical position, and will be ubjected to a trial that will tax its wisdom and its strength to the utmost. Under the best auspices, an Administration can hardly survive its friends. How difficult, then, for a President to steer safely into harbor, when his course lies en the determination to sustain the institution." among breakers, and he must encounter the fury of an inevitable storm! Everybody foresees the difficulties and dangers in Mr. Buchanan's path. Everybody understands that his Administration must stand the hazards of a sectional controversy. But this is not all. The Black Republican party will watch and waylay him at every step of his progress, will interpose all manner of obstacles in his way, will harass him by open assault, will undermine him by secret reachery, will aggravate his embarrassments, will oppose his measures, thwart his policy, de tect his blunders—in short, will fight him every weapon known in political warfare.

Can his Administration triumph over such an accumulation of obstacles? Can Mr. Buchanan conduct the Democratic party through all these difficulties and dangers, and bring it into the field in 1860, with no less of prestige or power? The exploit would rival the retreat of the Russians after the fall of the Malakoff; but the strategy of a Gortschakoff is essential to its acomplishment. The most brilliant reputation for statesmanship will be the prize of success; the irreparable overthrow of the party and the ruin of the country will be the penalty of

In the wisdom and firmness of Mr. Buchan an, we have implicit confidence. But the fidel ity of the party must be equal to the ability of prise, he must have the zealous support of the

united Democracy.

The journals in the interest of the Black Republican party appreciate the embarrassments of Mr. Buchanan's position. They understand the condition of his success. They know that the integrity of the Democracy is necessary, above all things, to the triumph of the incoming Administration. Hence their artful attempt to sow distrust between the two sections of the

leans Delta are in no sense party papers, and ability, and with the truest and most enlightenthe Cabinet. If Mr. Buchanan will adopt this prompt and peremptory policy, he will save himself a world of vexation, and the country an infinity of scandalous disputation. It was the wise saying of the wisest of women, that "an ungovernable beast should be stinted in its provender." Mr. Buchanan may profit of the lesson, and by a judicious parsimony in the dis-

pointment. Meanwhile, however, they animate the hopes of the enemies of the South, and depress the spirit of our Northern allies.

and it is perhaps of the most sacred obligation, that we should give it the means of expansion, and depress the spirit of our Northern allies.

THE RECORD OF SECTIONALISM.

Presidents of the United States. Can we gain any advantage for the common cause, by betraying an inordinate ambition, and by tendering our support to Mr. Buchan-an on impossible conditions? Do we not run the hazard of alienating his confidence, and losing the influence of his Administration?

In the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Buchanan was not the first choice of a majority of the Southern Democracy. But his nomination was accepted with satisfaction; and he was supported in the South with unexampled unanimi-ty. Both the Della and Mercury aided in his elections, and why? Not certainly because it was expected that Mr. Buchanan would come up to the full measure of our wants and demands We anticipated no such thing, and hence the opposition to his nomination in the first instance. He was supported by those who are stigmatized as the "extremists" of the South, because of the probity of his personal character, his abili-ty in administration, and the well-attested fair-ness and friendliness of his disposition towards the South. He received the almost unanimous vote of the South, without which his election would have been an impossible achievement. He is therefore, in some sort, the President of the South-not in a sectional sense, but in the sense that he owes his election chiefly to the support of the South. Why then should any Southern man anticipate his Administration with distrust? He was elected under pledges (implied in the principles of the platform) which we all accepted as satisfactory in the progress of the canvass; and, as these pledges were in harmony with his antecedents and with the spirit of the Northern Democracy, there is no reason to apprehend their viola-tion. In any event, it will be time enough to suspect Mr. Buchanan, and to oppose his Administration, when he discovers, by some une-quivocal act of bad faith, that he does not eserve the confidence and support of the

The South occupies a precarious position in the Confederacy, and to sustain herself she has need of every artificial support. Prudence should be the predominant principle of her statesmanship while she is content to remain in the Union. In the North there is a party well affected to her interests. The Pre elect is pledged to protect her rights. For ourselves we find, independently of the obligations of party, abundant reason to solicit the alliance of the Northern Democracy and the influence of the Federal Executive. Such being the case, we would strengthen rather than de stroy the integrity of the Democratic organization; so that when the final conflict comes, (ii come it must,) the South may not find hersel utterly friendless and alone. Such being the case, we mean to support Mr. Buchanan's Administration, in the confident belief that the South will never regret her agency in his election. Will not our friends of the Delta and Mercury announce the same resolution?

# RE-OPEN THE SLAVE TRADE-SHUT OUT WHITE LABOR-PREPARE FOR DISUNION.

From the Message of Governor Adams to the South Carolina Legislature. "The object for which you were recently convened in extra session has been determined The popular voice has declared in favor of the party of our preference. The past admonishes us to reserve the full measure of our rejoicing to the day when the avowed policy of the party shall have been honestly carried out; when justice skall be re-established, and tranquillity be restored to the country. Then, indeed, will the victory be one worthy of the strongest demonstration which patriotism can indulge. So far as the result may be regarded as a rebuke to that Northern party, whose principle of co-hesion is hatred to the South, we share in the general satisfaction. Considered in reference to the vital issue between the North and South, I fear that it will be a barren triumph—that it will prove to be, at best, but a brief respite of feverish, exhausting excitement, destined to end regard to the manner in which they were 6 st in embittered feeling and distracted counsel

among ourselves. "Slavery and Free-Soilism can never be rec onciled. Our enemies have been defeatednot vanquished. A majority of the free States have declared against the South, upon a purely sectional issue; and in the remainder of them, formidable minorities fiercely contended for victory under the same banner. The triumph of this geographical party must dissolve the Confederacy, unless we are prepared to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority. We will act wisely to employ the interval of re pose afforded by the late election in earnest preparation for the inevitable conflict. The uthern States have never demanded more than equality and security. They cannot sub-mit to less, and remain in the Union, without dishonor and ultimate ruin." Returning again to the subject of Slavery, the

Governor says: "The outward pressure against the institu-tion of Slavery should prompt us to do all we can to fortify it within. Diffusion is strength concentration, weakness. Our true policy is to diffuse the slave population as much as possible, and thus secure in the whole community the motive of self-interest for its support. I have no doubt of the inherent ability of the institution to maintain itself against all assaults. The former was victorious in the recent strug. is the basis of our political organism, and it gle, but success was hardly won with the aid would not be difficult to show that the poorest white man among us is directly concerned in its preservation; but the argument of self-interest is easy of comprehension and sure of ac-tion. I recommend the passage of a law exgainst us. The Democratic party will be empting from sale (under contracts to be hereafter entered into) at least one slave. Such an immunity would stimulate every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualties vengeance of its foes and the treachery of debt. As you multiply the number who ac-

> The Governor next proceeds to argue in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade. We quote from this portion of his message as

> follows: "It is apprehended that the opening of this trade will lessen the value of slaves, and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer, to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not diminished the value of labor in the Northwestern Confederacy. The cry there is the want of labor, notwithstanding capital has the pauperism of the old world to press into the grinding service. If we cannot supply the demand for slave labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which is, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our insti-tutions. It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves-that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training, and education, and which, in the process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, 'which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly-civilized nations, where such institutions as ours do not exist.' In all slaveholding States, true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all menial service. Competition between the white and black man for this service may not disturb Northern sensibility, but it does not exactly suit our latitude.

"Irrespective, however, of interest, of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy is a brand upon us, which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave party—an enterprise to which the Herald devotes itself with indefatigable assiduity. Hence the absurd story of the ascendency of violent counsels among the Democracy of the South.

The Charleston Mercury and the New Orwithdraw your assent to an act which is itself in their discussion of political matters they allow them relves a latitude which is limited only by their own ideas of consistency and duty.

a direct condemnation of your institutions. But we have interests to enforce a course of by their own ideas of consistency and duty. ted, that more slaves are necessary to the continuance of our monopoly in plantation products. I believe that they are necessary to the full development of our whole round of agricare nothing for the exigencies of party, they do not see how effectively they aid the cause are necessary to the restoration of the South that what they get they will receive out of mere favor, and that their broils and wrangles are never to be obtruded upon the consultations of never to be obtruded upon the consultations of the wild force of chance, whether we shall estable to an equality of power in the General Government, perhaps to the very integrity of the irraying a distrust of the incoming Administration. Why despair, in advance, of Mr. Bu-

# For the National Era.

THE ABSENT DAUGHTER. I long to lay my head, mother. Upon thy kindly breast; To hear thy loving tones, mother Woo me to tranquil rest. This world to me no charm affords, Like thy kind smile and loving words

I long to see the home, mother, Where oft, in childhood's hours, I've rambled by thy side, mother, And culled the fragrant flowers. The Linden and the locust trees, Shed sweet perfume upon the breeze. The birds I used to feed, mother Who built their nests so high. And inlied me to my rest, mother,

With their sweet lullaby, Do they their trysting places find. Does brother sing at eve, mother, The songs I loved to hear, When in the moonlit halls, mother He played those strains so clear? Those liquid strains, so soft, so sweet, I hear their melting cadence yet.

Does father miss my voice, mother My songs and merry glee? Full well I know, dear mother. And in my dreams I'm with you all, A happy group in fancy's hall My loved companions all, mother, Are they too, gone from home !

Through flowery lanes to roam; Or in some pleasant, shady nook, We chose to read some favorite book The lake, the placid lake, mother Where often we have sailed, With those we fondly prized, mether, With every sweet regaled-

Its mirrored shores I seem to see,

Who often called for me, mother

As home again they welcome me. When hear thy gentle voice? Twould calm each troubled thought, mother, And make my heart rejoice. Oh, home, sweet home, how dear to me; That home of homes shall ever be!

CORRUPTION OF PUPILS IN ONE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS-DISGUSTING DEPRAVITY .- It is no easant duty for us, at any time, to publish to the world the sins of those who violate the to-cial and moral laws by licentiousness, but we cial and moral laws by licentiousness, but we do not remember that we ever had a more in-pleasant task to perform than in giving publication, and Mr. Bright of Indiana, who has held ity to the following account of the corrupt on it for one or two sessions, we believe, having of several girls, pupils in one of our gramm ar been elected, however, as a known adherent of schools, and the depravity of those who corrupted them:

About a week since, one of the monitors of the first class in a public school for girls, at the North End, happened by chance to fine a written note on the floor of the school, which he read, and was so astonished at the contents that she handed it to her female teacher. The note was written by one of the pupils to another in the same class, and revealed (in language too indecent for publication) the astonish ag March 3, 1797 intelligence that the writer of the note and I ve of her schoolmates—girls between the ages of twelve and fifteen years—had been seduc d, and were in the daily habit of visiting cert in the daily habit of visiting cert in March 3, 1891 of her schoolmates-girls between the ages of places, and indulging in the lewdest conduc ,

The disclosure was most startling to the tea h-r, and she instantly sent for the mothers of the er, and she instantly sent for the mothers of the depraved girls. As soon as they arrived, an examination of the children was made in an antercom, and the girls made full confession of everything, disclosing the particulars in Jan. 19, 1814 er, and she instantly sent for the mothers of he for continuing their disgusting licentiousness. As the girls related the deeds which they had performed, (deeds too shameful and beastly to March 3, 1821 be mentioned,) the anguish of their moth rs was most terrible; and could they have reached the corruptors of their children, their cur es would have blasted them, beasts as they are, March 3, 1823 March 3, 1825 forever. The six girls were subsequently taken o their homes, where further and separate n-March 3, 1825 vestigations were made, and it was pretty say is a factorily ascertained that five of the girls had een introduced to their debauchees and nduenced by the sixth girl, (we have her nam-,,) who, we are informed, has been raised among who, we are informed, has been raised to vi.e. Dec. 7, 1835 vile associates, and is naturally inclined to vi.e. March 3, 1839 This girl has been dismissed from the schoo . Of the men, or beasts, who have corrupted these girls, robbed them of their good nam is, and thrown such a blight upon the hopes and happiness of their parents, what language is

dequate to describe them, or rather sufficienty to condemn them! It is a burning, black nng disgrace upon the city for such men to l've in it. And yet, we understand, the matter I ss undergone a semi-official investigation, and i se conclusion arrived at is, that the whole aff in had better be hushed up. This may appear wise and legal to others, but not to us. We hald March 3, 1851 that men who have seduced children from tie paths of virtue, and then paid them (the gi is state that they have been paid about two dellars per week for their disgusting prostitution to continue their sins to the extent of the foilest pollution, should suffer, and right smart y, too. If three men, two of them doing busin as in Hanover street, and the third a hackman in the employ of one of the other two, are to jo unpunished, after having corrupted six sch ol girls, (by presents of trinkets and money,) and attempted to ruin as many more, then we b.d better open the doors of our penal institution and relapse into that semi-civilized state when nen avenge their own injuries without the ssistance or interposition of law. We have the names of the three beastly scoundrels, and it no legal steps are taken to expose them, re shall assume the responsibility of doing it, in order that the public may know who to po at he finger of scorn at .- Boston Times, Nov. 10.

A QUEER INVENTION .- Among the many of iosities on exhibition at the Fair of the Frank lin Institute, in Philadelphia, is a recent invention styled a patent habilimentary toilet, exhibited by Mr. David Freed, the inventor. The excellence of this new habilimentary toilet, which attracts a great share of the attention of v sters, consists of its admirable simplicity of ec astruction, working complete, and combining with ornament the superlative ease with which the habiliments (the pantaloons) can be drain off—just by the least pressure of the hand toughng a thumb-knot near the top of it, while the el is slipped over the bracket below, the ps n taloons are caught at the bottom without the necessity of stooping down, and the body is so proported by the stability of the piece of furniture. as well as in drawing off the boots, which is accomplished far more pleasantly than is fou to be the case with the old method. Altogeth t is a very ingenious contrivance, and, besid the services it is capable of rendering in the way stated to the male portion of the committy, it adorns the chamber in which it is place and is found almost equally useful for the ladii Those, we presume, that wear the unmentic

Kohlraby is the name of a vegetable part king of the characters of the cabbage and cau i-flower. The Agricultural Department of the Patent Office has been distributing seed, but the careless and negligent manner in which the ve; table has been treated by many cultivators his brought it a bad name in some quarters. A entleman at the North, who has cultivated a

approves of it, says: It is easily cultivated, like other cabbage has the taste of a turnip, but much more mi and pleasant, and not rank, and is very soft a d uttery when taken from the ground in sesso but if left overstanding or overgrown, it will, like cauliflowers or cucumbers, and many other vegetables, be good for nothing. Its tend refibres will become wooden, and of course poduce to the ignorant cultivator 'basket stuff.' "It is now five years ago since I introduced it here, besides several other fine vegetable; but as every new thing, good and even superior as it may be, is appreciated very slowly, or even rejected before a fair trial, so the Kohlraby has been confined mostly to my own household."

March 4, 1789 George Washington, Virginia. 3, 1797 March 4, 1797 John Adams, Massachusetts. 3, 1891 March 4, 1801 Thomas Jefferson, Virginia. March 4, 1809 James Madison, Virginia. 3, 1817 March 4, 1817 James Monroe, Virginia. March 4, 1825 J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts. 3, 1829 March 4, 1829 Andrew Jackson, Tennessee. March 4, 1837 Martin Van Buren, New York. 3, 1841

March 4, 1841 William H. Harrison, Ohio. 3, 1845 March 4, 1845 James K. Polk, Tennessee. March 4, 1849 Zachary Taylor, Louisiana. 3, 1853 March 4, 1853 Franklin Pierce, N. Hamp. March 4, 1857 Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvania 3, 1861 At the close of the term for which Mr. Bu

chanan is elected, it will have been seventy-two years since the organization of the present Gov-In that pericd, there have been eighteen elections for President, the candidates chosen in twelve of them being Southern men and Slaveholders, in six of them Northern men and

Non-slaveholders. No Northern man has ever been re-elected but five Southern men have been thus honored. General Harrison, of Ohio, died one month after his inauguration, General Taylor, of Lou-

isiana, about four months after his inauguration. In the former case, John Tyler, of Virginia became Acting President, in the latter, Millard Fillmore, of New York. Of the seventy-two years, closing with Mr. Buchanan's term, should he live it out, Southern men and Slaveholders have occupied the Presidential chair forty-eight years and three

months, or a little more than two-thirds of the

Of the Presidents elect, Washington from the South, John Adams and John Quincy Adams from the North, are the only men who have been elected without specific reference to the claims of the Slave Interest; but this Interest has been the preponderating influence in the nomination of all the others. So reads Chapter 1st of the History of North-

Presidents Pro Tem. of the Senate. Since the year 1809, every President pro tem. of the Senate of the United States has been a Southern man and Slaveholder, with

Speakers of the House of Representatives. pril, 1789 F. A. Muhlenberg, Penn. March 3, 1791 Oct. 24, 1791 J. Trumbull, Connecticut. March 2, 1793 F. A. Muhlenberg, Penn. March 3, 1795 Jonathan Dayton, New Jersey. May 15, 1797 Theodore Sedgwick, Mass. Nathaniel Macon, N. Car. J. B. Varnum, Massachusetts. Henry Clay, Kentucky.

Dec. 4, 1815 Henry Clay, Kentucky. J. W. Taylor, New York. Dec. 3, 1821 P. B. Barbour, Virginia. Henry Clay, Kentucky. J. W. Taylor, New York. Dec. 3, 1827 A. Stevenson, Virginia. June 2, 1834 John Bell, Tennessee. March 3, 1835

James K. Polk, Tennessee. Dec. 16, 1839 R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia. March 3, 1841 May 31, 1841 John White, Tennessee. March 3, 1843 Dec. 4, 1843 J. W. Jones, Virginia. March 3, 1845 Dec. 1, 1845 J. W. Davis, Indiana. March 3, 1847 Dec. 6, 1847 R. C. Winthrop, Mass. Dec. 22, 1849 Howell Cobb, Georgia

Dec. 1, 1853 March 3, 1855 Feb. 28, 1856 March 3, 1857 | Nathaniel P. Banks, Mass. The Speaker, as we have often explained, exerts great influence on legislation, having the appointment of all the standing commit tees, in which the business of the House is prepared, and being able so to enforce the rules and decide points of order, as to shape to a considerable extent the action of that

Linn Boyd, Kentucky.

Dec. 1, 1851

March 3, 1853

There have been thirty-four Congresses since the organization of the Government; of twenty-one, Southern men and Slaveholders have een the Speakers; of twelve, Northern men; the remaining Congress was divided between them, a Southern man being Speaker at one session, a Northern man at the other. Or, counting by years, Southern men and Slaveholders have filled the Speakership of the

House for forty-three years, Northern men, twenty-five years.
Since 1820, or during the thirty-six years. closing with the present Congress, Northern men will have filled the Speakership eight years, Sonthern men and Slaveholders, twenty-eight. Behold another Chapter of the lamentable

sectionalism of the North! Its aggressions are intolerable. The Supreme Court. The judicial districts are organized so as o give five Judges to the slave States, and four to the free, although the population, wealth, and business of the latter are far in advance of those of the former. The arrange ment affords, however, an excuse for constituting the Suprreme Court, with a majority of

R. B. Taney, Maryland. Associate Justice, J. M. Wayne, Georgia. John Catron, Tennessee. Do. P. V. Daniel, Virginia. Do. John A. Campbell, Alabe John McLean, Ohio. S. Nelson, New York. R. C. Grier, Pennsylvania. Do. B. R. Curtis, Massachusetts. Reporter, B. C. Howard, Maryland. W. T. Carroll, D. C. Northern sectionalism!

The highest office in the Cabinet is that of cretary of State, who has under his charge the foreign relations of the country. Since the year 1789, there have been twenty-two appointents to the office, fourteen from slave States. eight from free. Or, counting by years, the post has been filled by Southern men and Slaveholders very nearly forty years out of sixtyseven, as follows: Sept. 26, 1789, Thomas Jefferson, Virginia. Jan. 2, 1794, E. Randolph, Virginia. Dec. 10, 1795, T. Pickering, Massachusetts.

May 13, 1800, J. Marshall, Virginia. March 5, 1801, James Madison, Virginia. March 6, 1809, R. Smith, Maryland. April 2, 1811, James Monroe, Virginia. Feb. 28, 1815, Do. March 5, 1817, J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts. March 5, 1845, Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvania. March 7, 1849, J. M. Clayton, Delaware. July 20, 1850, Daniel Webster, Massachusetts Dec. 9, 1852, E. Everett, Massachusetts. March 5, 1853, W. L. Marcy, New York.

Secretaries of the Treasury. The post of Secretary of the Treasury, al though one of great importance, requires finan-cial abilities of a high order, which are more frequently found in the North than in the South, and affords little opportunity for influencing general politics, or the questions spring ing out of Slavery. We need not therefore be surprised to learn that Northern men have been allowed to discharge its duties some forty-eight years out of sixty-seven, as follows: Sept. 11, 1789, A. Hamilton, New York. 3, 1795, O. Wolcott, Connecticut.

Dec. 31, 1800, S. Dexter, Massachusetts. May 14, 1801, A. Gallatin, Pennsylvania. Feb. 9, 1814, G. W. Campbell, Tennessee. Oct. 6, 1814, A. J. Dallas, Pennsylvania. Oct. 22, 1816, W. H. Crawford, Georgia. March 7, 1825, R. Rush, Pennsylvania. March 6, 1829, S. D. Ingham, Pennsylvania. Aug. 8, 1831, L. McLane, Delaware. May 29, 1833, W. J. Duane, Pennsylvania. Sept. 23, 1833, Roger B. Taney. Maryland. June 27, 1834, L. Woodbury, New Hampshire March 5, 1841, Thomas Ewing, Ohio. Sept. 13, 1841, W. Forward, Pennsylvania. March 3, 1843, J. C. Spencer, New York. June 15, 1844, G. M. Bibb, Kentucky. March 5, 1845, R. J. Walker, Misssssippi March 7, 1849, W. M. Meredith, Pennsylvani June 20, 1850, Thomas Corwin, Ohio. March 5, 1843, James Guthrie, Kentucky. Secretaries of War and the Navy.

The Slaveholders have graciously shared hese offices with free State men, on terms of quality-only since March 8th, 1841, a period f nearly sixteen years, they have taken almost exclusive supervision of the Navy, Northern men having occupied the Secretaryship only two years. Nor has any Northern man been cretary of War since 1849. Considering that nearly all the shipping belongs to the free States, which also supply the seamen, it does seem remarkable that Slaveholders should have nonopolized for the last sixteen years the control of the Navy.

March 7, 1849, G. W. Crawford, Georgia.

July 20, 1850, E. Bates, Missouri

July 15, 1801, R. Smith, Maryland.

May 3, 1805, J. Crowninshield, Mass.

Jan. 12, 1813, W. Jones, Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 1814, B. W. Crowninshield, M.

March 5, 1841, G. F. Badger, North Carolina

Sept. 13, 1841, A. P. Upshur, Virginia.

Feb. 12, 1844, T. W. Gilmer, Virginia,

July 24, 1843, D. Henshaw, Massachusetts.

March 14, 1844, James Y. Mason, Virginia.

March 10, 1845, G. Bancroft, Massachusetts.

Sept. 9, 1846, James Y. Mason, Virginia. March 7, 1849, W. B. Preston, Virginia.

July 20, 1850, W. A. Graham, N. Carolina.

Postmasters General.

July 22, 1852, J. P. Kennedy, Maryland.

March 3, 1853, J. C. Dobbin, N. Carolina.

Sept. 26, 1789, S. Osgood, Massachusetts.

Nov. 28, 1801, G. Granger, Connecticut.

March 9, 1829, W. T. Barry, Kentucky.

May 1, 1835, A. Kendall, Kentucky.

May 18, 1840, J. M. Niles, Connecticut March 6, 1841, F. Granger, New York.

March 5, 1845, C. Johnson, Tennessee.

of the Interior, created in 1848-'49.

July 20, 1850, J. A. Pearce, Maryland.

Aug. 15, 1850, T. M. T. McKennon, Penn.

Sept. 12, 1850, A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia.

Attorney Generals.

March 5, 1853, R. McClelland, Michigan.

Sept. 26, 1789, E. Randolph, Virginia.

June 27, 1794, W. Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Dec. 10, 1795, C. Lee, Virginia. Feb. 20, 1801, T. Parsons, Massachusetts. March 5, 1800, L. Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Dec. 23, 1805, J. Breckinridge, Kentucky. Jan. 20, 1807, C. A. Rodney, Pennsylvania. Dec. 11, 1811, W. Pinkney, Maryland.

March 2, 1805, R. Smith, Maryland.

Feb. 10, 1814, R. Rush, Pennsylvania.

July 7, 1838, F. Grundy, Tennessee.

March 9, 1829, J. McPherson Berrien, Ga.

July 20, 1831, Roger B. Taney, Maryland. Nov. 15, 1833, B. F. Butler, New York.

Jan. 10, 1840, H. D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania.

uly 1, 1843, John Nelson, Maryland.

June 21, 1848, Isaac Toucey, Connecticut. March 7, 1849, R. Johnson, Maryland.

July 20, 1850, J. J. Crittenden, Kentucky

March 5, 1853, C. Cushing, Massachusetts.

The Attorney General is the confidential adviser of the President and Heads of Depart-

ments, on points of law. The treason trials at

Phristiana, Pennsylvania, were set on foot under

dvice, we presume, from the Attorney Gen-

eral; and we all know what efforts Caleb Cush-

Pro-Slavery aggressions of his party.

Observe, then, that this post has been filled twenty-five years by Northern men, and forty-two years by Southern men and Slaveholders,

structionists than Caleb Cushing and Isaac

Presidency.-Southern men and Slavehold

Pro Tem. Presidency of the Senate. - Since

years 9 months.

Northern men, twenty-five.

March 5, 1845, J. Y. Mason, Virginia.

Oct. 17, 1846, N. Clifford, Maine.

March 5, 1841, J. J. Crittenden, Kentucky. Sept. 13, 1841, H. S. Legare, South Carolina.

Nov. 13, 1817, W. Wirt, Virginia.

March 7, 1849, T. Ewing, Ohio.

Sept. 13, 1841, C. A. Wickliffe, Kentucky,

March 7, 1849, J. Collamer, Vermont. July 20, 1850, N. K. Hall, New York. Aug. 31, 1852, S. D. Hubbard, Connecticut.

March 5, 1853, J. Campbell, Pennsylvania.

Sectionalism does not seem to have had

much to do with this Department, or with that

Secretaries of the Interior.

March 17, 1814, R. J. Meigs, Ohio.

June 25, 1823, John McLean, Ohio.

Aug. 12, 1791, T. Pickering, Massachusetts. Feb. 25, 1795, J. Habersham, Georgia.

ulation of the South. Secretaries of War. It follows, therefore, that a class of person Sept. 12, 1789, Henry Knox, Massachusetts. Jan. 2, 1795, T. Pickering, Massachusetts. Jan. 27, 1796, J. McHenry, Maryland. iving chiefly in one section of the Union, ide tified with an Interest, peculiar, domineering and aggressive, numbering about two millions, has given to a nation which numbered in 1856 May 7, 1800, J. Marshall, Virginia. nearly twenty millions of free white persons, May 13, 1800, S. Dexter, Massachusetts. seventeen millions and a half of whom have Feb. 3, 1801, R. Griswold, Connecticut. vast interests which are subordinated and in March 5, 1801, H. Dearborn, Massachusetts. many cases impaired by that one Interest, two March 7, 1802, W. Eustis, Massachusetts. thirds of its Presidents, nearly all of its Presi-Jan. 13, 1813, J. Armstrong, New York. dents pro tem. of the Senate, two thirds of its Sept. 27, 1814, James Monroe, Virginia. March 3, 1815, W. H. Crawford, Georgia. Speakers of the House, nearly two thirds of its Secretaries of State and its Attorney Generals April 7, 1817, G. Graham, Virginia. March 5, 1817, J. Shelby, Kentucky. and a majority of its Supreme Court, besides dictating in most instances the organization Oct. 8, 1817, J. C. Calhoun, South Carolina the Standing Committees in both Houses March 7, 1825, J. Barbour, Virginia. May 25, 1828, P. B. Porter, Pennsylvania. Congress. And yet, this small sectional Class. with its one Idea, and its one Interest, has the March 9, 1829, J. H. Eaton, Ten nessee. audacity to assume to be the South, and to Aug. 1, 1831, Lewis Cass, Ohio. raise a perpetual clamor against the aggressions of the North!! March 3, 1837, B. F. Butler, New York. March 7, 1837, J. R. Poinsett, South Carolina March 5, 1841, James Bell, Tennessee. Sept. 13, 1841, John McLean, Ohio. MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Oct. 12, 1841, J. C. Spencer, New York. The celebrated American Authoress, has been engaged to write EXCLESIVELY for THE NEW YORK LEDGER; and all the Novelettes that she writes after the 1st of January will be published in no paper but THE LEDGER. See THE LEDGER advertisement, in another March 8, 1843, J. W. Porter, Pennsylvania. Feb. 15, 1844, W. Wilkins, Pennsylvania. March 5, 1845, William L. Marcy, New York

THE NEW YORK LEDGER. Aug. 15, 1850, C. M. Conrad, Louisiana. March 5, 1853, J. C. Dobbin, North Carolina. The Great Family Weekly Paper, Secretaries of the Navy. THE EXTRAORDINARY CIRCULATION OF 3, 1793, G. Cabot, Massachusetts. One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Copies! May 21, 1798, B. Stoddart, Massachusetts.

THE LEDGER is devoted to March 7, 1809, P. Hamilton, South Carolina. POLITB LITERATURE, ORIGINAL TALES, SKETCHES POETRY, ESSAYS, GOSSIP, Nov. 9, 1818, Smith Thompson, New York. CURRENT NEWS. Sept. 1, 1823, John Rogers, Massachusetts. And Maintains a High Moral Tone. pt. 16, 1823, S. L. Southard, New Jersey. is everywhere acknowledged to be March 9, 1819, John Branch, North Carolina THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD May 23, 1831, L. Woodbury, New Hampshire June 30, 1834, M. Dickerson, New Jersey. June 20, 1838, J. K. Paulding, New York.

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ing has made to give the color of law to the M RS. MARY A. DENISON wates for the Saturda Econing Post. THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE. So Prospectus in another place. out of sixty-seven years; and among the North-ern men, it would puzzle one to find in the whole South more thoroughly Pro-Slavery con-

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author of "Zillah," &c., will be published in the Sat-lay Evening Post. See Prospectus in another place.

ers, 48 years 3 months; Northern men, 23

THEN you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four fifths of all the diseases which people the churchyards might be cured by Ayer's Catharus Pills, if taken in reason. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy, and histless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the Headache, Heartburn, and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, hagrand, all caved in, because your stomach and bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognised by all who know their virtues; and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, and the PHLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine. 1809, held by Southern men and Slaveholders, except for three or four sessions by Northern Speakership of the House .- Filled by Southern men and Slaveholders forty-three years, Supreme Court.—A majority of the Judges, including Chief Justice, Southern men and Slaveholders. Secretaryship of State.—Filled by Southern nen and Slaveholders forty years, Northern, men and Slaveholders forty-two years, Northern men, twenty-five.

War and Navy.—Secretaryship of the Navy, Southern men and Slaveholders, the last sixteen years, with an interval of two years.

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